

Pengaruh Perbedaan Rasio Molar dan Penambahan Graphene pada Ag/CeO₂ Nanokomposit Sebagai Katalis untuk Meningkatkan Kinerja Sono-, Photo-, dan Sonophotocatalytic = Effect of Difference in Molar Ratio and Addition of Graphene on Ag / CeO₂ Nanocomposites as Catalyst to Improve Sono-, Photo-, and Sonophotocatalytic Performance

Charnela Mardani, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20499731&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Metode hidrotermal telah diterapkan dalam pembuatan katalis nanokomposit Ag/CeO₂ dengan tiga variasi rasio molar katalis nanopartikel CeO₂ dan penambahan graphene pada nanokomposit dengan variasi tiga persen berat (wt.%). Kotoran dan fase lain dalam sampel tidak ditemukan dalam pengukuran Difraksi sinar-X (XRD) dan fluoresensi sinar-X (XRF). Keberadaan graphene dikonfirmasi oleh pengukuran Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) dan Raman Spectroscopy. Luas permukaan spesifik nanokomposit terbesar diperoleh untuk rasio molar CeO₂ 1:2 dan peningkatan 10wt.% pada graphene berdasarkan hasil pengukuran BET. Tiga jenis proses katalitik yang digunakan untuk mendegradasi Methylene Blue (MB), yaitu sonocatalytic (paparan gelombang ultrasonik), fotokatalitik (paparan sinar tampak dan ultraviolet), dan kombinasi keduanya (sonophotocatalytic). Degradasi maksimum MB diperoleh untuk variasi rasio molar 1:2 dengan 5 wt.% graphene untuk dosis 0,5 g/L dengan konsentrasi MB 20 mg/L pada pH larutan 13 untuk ketiganya, jenis proses katalitik. Mekanisme degradasi maksimum MB dalam proses sonofotokatalitik untuk katalis nanokomposit graphene Ag/CeO₂/5 wt.% adalah kontribusi kekosongan oksigen, luas permukaan spesifik, adanya resonansi plasmon permukaan (SPR) dan situs aktif. Spesies aktif lubang yang berperan dalam proses katalitik yang melibatkan cahaya yaitu proses fotokatalitik dan sonofotokatalitik, sedangkan radikal hidroksil merupakan spesies yang berperan aktif dalam proses sonokatalitik.

The hydrothermal method has been applied in the manufacture of Ag/CeO₂ nanocomposite catalysts with three variations of the molar ratio of the CeO₂ nanoparticle catalyst and the addition of graphene to the nanocomposite with a variation of three percent by weight (wt.%). Impurities and other phases in the sample were not found in X-ray diffraction (XRD) and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) measurements. The existence of graphene was confirmed by Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) and Raman Spectroscopy measurements. The largest specific surface area of nanocomposite was obtained for CeO₂ 1:2 molar ratio and 10wt.% increase in graphene based on BET measurement results. Three types of catalytic processes are used to degrade Methylene Blue (MB), namely sonocatalytic (exposure to ultrasonic waves), photocatalytic (exposure to visible and ultraviolet light), and a combination of both (sonophotocatalytic). The maximum degradation of MB was obtained for a variation of the molar ratio of 1:2 with 5 wt.% graphene for a dose of 0.5 g/L with a concentration of MB 20 mg/L at a solution pH of 13 for all three. type of catalytic process. The maximum degradation mechanism of MB in the sonophotocatalytic process for Ag/CeO₂/5 wt.% graphene nanocomposite catalyst is the contribution of oxygen vacancies, specific surface area, presence of surface plasmon resonance (SPR) and active sites. Active species of holes that play a role in catalytic processes involving light are photocatalytic and sonophotocatalytic processes, while hydroxyl radicals are species that play an active role in sonocatalytic processes.